THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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☞This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which wil be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1836.

GREAT YIELD OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr. John Mager of Steuben county, New York, raised the last season on less than half an acre of ground on the river flats, 1,100 bushels of Ruta Baga, some of them weighing 17½ lbs. with the tops.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

The editor of the *New England Farmer* has received a specimen of *Spring wheat*, raised on the farm of the Hon. D. Wilder, Leominster, Massachusetts, which was imported some years since from Odessa. It appears, says the editor of the N. E. Farmer, to be a valuable variety, and weighs 62 lbs. to the bushel.

The legislature of Maine passed an act at its late session, giving a bounty of *five* cents per pound on *cocoons*, and *fifty* cents per pound on every pound of reeled silk raised in that *State*.

The present number completes the second volume of our journal, and as it is just one year since its management came into our hands, the occasion seems to be a fit one for presenting to our patrons the homage of our unfeigned acknowledgements. In entering upon our editorial duties we were not without our misgivings that we should often be embarrassed with the conviction, that the relation of a *learner* would suit us better than that of a *teacher;* but we felt buoyed up by other and more animating convictions—we felt that we brought to the discharge of our duties, a passionate devotion to the cause of agriculture and the interests of the tillers of the earth—and a tolerable acquaintance with the theories of the various authors who had written on the science of husbandry. With these prerequisites, knowing that whenever we should be in *doubt*, we could appeal to our senior proprietor with a certainty of having it solved, we fearlessly entered upon our vocation, and in looking back upon our course during the year that has just closed, we feel that, however much we may have lacked in knowledge, we have nothing to charge ourselves with on the score of want of zeal; and we can say it without indulging in a spirit of vain boasting, that our course has been continually cheered since the commencement of our labors, by a progressive increase of our patrons: nor have we been without cause of gratulation, in witnessing the unsought friendship of some of our distant subscribers in efforts to add to our list. We mention this in a spirit of gratitude; for if there be one thing which more than any thing else, brings delight to the human heart, it is the consciousness of having rendered one's labors acceptable to those for whose benefit they may have been performed.—And what stronger evidence could we ask than the interest manifested in our welfare to which we have just alluded. We could name individuals who, without solicitation, had canvassed for, and sent us from five to ten additional subscribers.—Besides the pecuniary advantage resulting to our establishment from such generous conduct, the testimonial of approbation which it bears upon its frontlet, overwhelms us with the profoundest emotions of thankfulness, and while we shall cherish those acts and their actors in fond recollection, they will stimulate us to renewed exertions, and arm us with fresh energies, the coming year, to fulfil the important trust confided to us.

Before we conclude this brief allusion to ourself, we would fain offer to each and all of our readers, the hope that their labors the present season may be crowned with success, and that liberal prices will reward them for their toils.

The spring though unpropitious thus far to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, appears to us to have commenced with the most brilliant prospects to merchants. We do not recollect any season for thirty years, when we have seen so many indications of activity with the commercial community of Baltimore. Every medium of intercommunication with the west, southwest and south, have been more than taken up ever since the first opening of the navigation. As an instance of this fact, we will relate a circumstance which will go far to show the correctness of our remark. On the 7th of this month we received a consignment of 14 Bakewell sheep from our esteemed friend Mr. John Barney, for three gentlemen in Virginia, and anticipating difficulty in getting a conveyance by the steamboat to Fredericksburg, we thought we would make assurance doubly sure, and accordingly on Friday the 8th inst. waited upon the commander of the Rappahannock, to take passage for the sheep for the following Sunday morning. In our way to the boat we had to find our course through a train of drays so large as to render the task a difficult one—Light street, Pratt street, both east and west of Light street, for at least a hundred and fifty feet were crowded with drays loaded with goods, much of which were returned to the places whence they came, being unable to find a transit on board the steamboat Rappahannock; our sheep sharing the same fate. To meet the public demand the proprietors of the steamboat Norfolk, put her on the Fredericksburg line for a few trips; and we applied in this quarter for conveyance for them; but it was not until her second trip that we could succeed. Though we were disappointed, we found a source of pleasure in the *cause* of it; for however grating it may be to us to be foiled in our wishes, we are often more than repaid by the pleasure which we derive from the reflection that it is the occasion of benefit to others.

We have learned that such is the press for transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, that if that company had three times its present number of cars, they could find active employment for the whole of them.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

The feeding of horses is a thing which for the most part is indifferently attended to in this country, and indeed the *system of feeding* which has been adopted, is but ill calculated to preserve these noble animals in full health and unimpaired strength and vigor of body. With many planters and farmers, nothing but corn and oats, in the whole grain, are doled out from one end of the year to the other. Now these are each highly nutritious and excellent substances, and well calculated to sustain horses under long continued and laborious work, but then are they not both too heating to the blood, and too difficult of digestion to be given without change during the whole year? Would it not be better, putting the

saving out of the question, to reduce those grains to something like digestible substances. Whether the horse be fed upon corn or oats, in the whole grains, they necessarily void a large portion of them in precisely the same state in which they are received into his stomach. This fact is too well established to be denied at this late day, and hence it follows that all portions of grains which are eaten by the horse and not digested, serve but to irritate the coat of his stomach, inflame his blood, and, by necessary consequence, disease the whole system. The health of a man's family is very properly said to be dependent as much upon his cook as upon any other earthly agent, whether referrible to physical or atmospheric causes. Writers upon human health invariably recommend plainness of diet, moderation of eating, exercise, and general temperance, and the substances which are most earnestly commended to favor, are those which afford the most bland nutrition, and which are easiest of conversion into chyle. If these recommendations hold good with respect to human diet, we would ask, are not the same general laws of nature applicable to the horse? If man lives luxuriantly and feeds upon high seasoned and luscious food, the chances are as ten to one against him that he will get the *gout*, or some inflammatory disease; and if he feeds upon substances difficult of digestion, he is just as sure to be visited with that worse than pestilent-distemper—the dyspepsia. Ah! but would you compare the horse to man? we think we hear some one ask; and lest our motives may be mistaken, we will take the liberty of replying to the query in advance of its being solemnly put to us. We do not compare the horse to the man, but we hold it as of a truth which admits not of contradiction,—that all alimentary substances, to be profitable to the stomach of either man or horse, should be not only nutritious and bland, but should be eaten in that state in which it is best calculated to undergo the digestive process. Mastication does much to prepare the food of the horse for that operation; but the evidences which are afforded by the substances voided by this animal, incontestibly show that it fails most lamentably in the performance of this highly necessary work. In England where the management of stock generally, and particularly of the horse, is reduced to a matter of science, but few intelligent feeders think of giving food to that animal in an uncrushed state; nor do they confine them to grain-feeding alone, and for the assigned reason, that it is too *heating*. Potatoes and Ruta Baga form a part of the feed of the studs of most English country gentlemen; by which means they keep their horses in better health; the occasional feeding with roots serving to open their bowels, cool their blood, determine the secretions to the surface, render the skin loose, and the hair silky and healthy. We have said that independently of the saving which is thus effected, the other reasons are sufficient to justify a resort to the practice, and we would ask are not the melioration with the animal to which we have just alluded, sufficient of itself, to make it an object worthy of every consideration? We think it is, and should be rejoiced to find that our suggestions were improved upon by American horse owners, for we honestly believe that infinite good both to master and beast would inevitably result from it.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following method of cultivating this delicious fruit is practised with great success by Mr. Noyes Darling, of New Haven, Connecticut. Its simplicity will recommend it to all common sense horticulturists.

"The mode of cultivating which I have found most successful, is to transplant early in the spring, (every spring) parting the bunches into as small portions as practicable, leaving a small root upon each portion. A bunch will furnish about twenty roots. These are set, if in a border for edging, six inches apart—if in a bed, ten inches apart. They are hoed sufficiently to keep down the weeds, and require no other care except watering in dry weather.

The soil should be rather poor. A good coat of *fresh horse manure*, containing a good deal of litter, should be dug in, so as to be *buried about five inches under the surface*. Unfermented manure, with a mixture of straw, thus buried, appears to yield the best supply of food in the latter part of the season, when the plants most require it."

[From the New England Farmer.]

INDIAN CORN.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.

Dear Sir—In December, 1834, you published in the N. E. Farmer a communication from me, concerning a species of Indian corn, which I had planted the preceding season, the seed of which I had procured of Judge Buel. Its chief commendation in my estimation, resulted from the fact, that it came to maturity about a fortnight earlier than any kind of field corn which the farmers in my neighborhood were accustomed to plant; thus anticipating the early autumnal frosts, and enabling me to sow my corn land in wheat in tolerable good time. I expressed the opinion, that it had been as productive as any other corn which I had ever planted; but as I had tried it but once, I did not feel so confident of its productiveness, as to commend it on that account. I have planted the same kind of corn the past season, and no other; and the result has fully equalled my expectations. I was able to gather my corn leisurely and finished sowing my corn and potato ground by the 3d of October. In other seasons, with a different species of corn, I was always hurried, and was seldom able to finish sowing wheat till after the middle of October, and in some seasons, not until after the 20th. Wheat sown so late is more liable to blast, and is more exposed to be winter killed, than that which is sown earlier, and has opportunity to get well rooted before the ground freezes up. Late sown wheat will sometimes produce a fair crop, but success is so uncertain, that it should be avoided when practicable.

I have taken some pains the past season to ascertain the productiveness of this corn, with some degree of accuracy. In order to try the experiment, I selected a piece of ground, which by actual measurement, contains one acre and twelve rods. This ground was planted the preceding year, about one half of it with potatoes, the other half with corn. This selection was made not from choice, because I do not approve of planting the same ground for two successive years, and more especially with same kind of crop. The result of this experiment showed evidently that it is bad husbandry to plant the same ground twice in succession with the same crop—for the corn in that part of the piece, where corn grew the preceding year, was not so well eared, nor were the ears so large, as on that part which had been planted with potatoes.

In the beginning of May, twelve loads of coarse manure from the barn yard, were spread upon the land, it was then well covered under a furrow of five or six inches deep. Eight loads of fine manure, composed chiefly of earth that had been deposited in a low spot in the yard the preceding summer, were then spread upon the land, when it was harrowed with a light seed harrow, till the surface of the ground was pulverized and the fine manure was mixed, and partly covered with earth. The ground was planted on the 13th of May, in rows of three and a half feet asunder, with a space of two feet between the hills. The seed was soaked about 12 hours in warm water; mixed with plaster, planted five kernels in a hill, and at the first hoeing thinned out, so as to leave but three stalks in each hill. The corn was hoed three times, and the last hoeing was performed early, about the 25th of June, some days before the corn began to show its tassels. I have long been of the opinion, that cutting or disturbing the fibrous roots just before the corn is setting for ears, is injurious to the crop, as it impairs its capacity of imbibing nourishment at a time when it is most essential.

The cultivator was used at each hoeing, and the old practice of hilling up the corn at the first hoeing, was dispensed with. The stalks were cut early in September, but not until they had generally began to change their color, nor until many of them were fully ripe. The corn was not picked until the 30th September, and be-

tween that and 5th of October was husked out and cribbed. From this acre and twelve rods of land, were gathered two hundred and seventeen bushels of ears of good sound corn, making two hundred and twenty four bushels in the whole. Had I anticipated so large a product I would have preserved and thrashed it by itself, in order to ascertain the exact quantity of shelled corn. But a part of it was husked and mixed with other corn before my curiosity to know the quantity had been excited. From the experiments which I have made, I am satisfied that there was at the time of husking, about half as many bushels of corn as there were of ears.

My crop suffered a considerable diminution from two causes. A little before the time for the first hoeing, I found that my neighbor's poultry had been very busy in the field, and had actually scratched and pulled up at least one-fourth of the piece. This had to be planted over the second time, and was much less productive than the first planting.

While the corn was in the milk, a violent gust of wind passed over the field, and laid the whole of it almost prostrate. Many stalks were broken off and never rose again. But for these two causes there would have been a considerable increase in the product, and an almost total abstraction of the poor corn. The green and mouldy ears were wholly attributable to these causes, and without them the poor corn would scarcely have exceeded one per cent.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

SAMUEL LATHROP.

West Springfield, Jan. 1, 1836.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following communication of Mr. BEMENT, of Albany. It ought certainly to convince those who ridicule the idea of deriving instruction from *agricultural publications*, that they are not without their use and value. They must certainly admit, that even a *printer*, with the aid of agricultural papers, good sense, and proper care, can at lesst "make the two ends meet," which is as much as many do who have enjoyed the superior advantages of a long apprenticeship to agricultural labor—and which they seem to think renders further instruction unnecessary—where, in truth, they are then only just prepared to learn by *reading, reflection*, and *experiment*.

The "lessons of the grandfather" should be learned and practised upon by every farmer in the country.

Mr. Bement is always ready and pleased to exhibit his stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, to those who take an interest in such animals, and also to explain his mode of farming; and he enjoys superior advantages for *demonstrating* the excellence of the productions of his farm, in serving them up, in superior style, at his Hotel in State street, to those who are so fortunate as to make his house their home while in Albany.

[From the New York Farmer.]

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Mr. Minor—Sir,—In my letter to you of January 27th, 1835, I said, "my farming operations had necessarily been very limited," &c. &c.—Another season has passed, and I embrace a few leisure moments to give you some account of my success on the same farm; not, however, in the way of boasting, but to show you that I have not been unsuccessful. The farm consists of 110 acres, and put down in the tax-book second and third-rate land—80 acres in cultivation, and the remainder wood, of which I only had the privilege of cutting for fencing. Rent four hundred dollars per annum.

It was considered by many as a very high rent, a very hazardous undertaking, and that I never should get enough off to pay rent and meet expenses; which, in fact, was the case the first year, as I was minus two hundred and thirty dollars. I could, however, account for it, in repairing and altering the stables for my cattle, building pig-stye, digging well, draining, repairing, and making new fences, drawing manure from the city,—the benefits of which I received the next year. Of my success you can form an opinion from the statement below. For certain reasons I have withheld the nett proceeds. Suffice to say, I have made up the deficit, and added to my capital.

I am a mere novice in farming—I am by profession a printer—it is a new business to me—I have much to learn, and for what little I do know, I am indebted to agricultural publications, and to lessons derived from Mr. Buel, and other eminent farmers, who I am proud to number among my acquaintance.

The question is often asked me, "Where did you imbibe your notions and taste for farming?" My answer is, "When a boy, eight or nine years of age, I used to 'ride horse' for my grandfather, to plough corn; and if, perchance, I should allow 'old Dobbin' to tread upon a hill of corn, look out for a lump of earth at the urchin's head!" He is now dead and gone—but the lessons he taught me are still fresh in my memory. He was a good farmer—he had a time for every thing, and every thing must be done in time—a place for every thing, and every thing in its place. His fences were always in good order—his buildings in good repair. His stock fed regularly, and at regular hours; not feeding to surfeit one day, and half starving them the next. In short, he had a system, and followed it strictly—and *made money by farming too!!* His pork-barrel and granary were never empty. He never ran up accounts with the merchants, nor run in debt because his credit was good. He lived to a good old age: and died, as he lived—an honest man. Peace to his ashes.

On looking over my sales-book, I find the following articles passed to the credit of the farm:

Cattle, consisting of 1 cow and 7 calves, (Durham short horn,) -	$825 00
Sheep, consisting of bucks, ewes, and lambs, for breeding, -	615 00
Pigs, principally for breeders, -	276 00
Milk sold, besides feeding the calves,	157 80
Pasturing cattle and horses, exclusive of my own stock, - -	136 13
Potatoes sold for family use, -	615 69
Ruta Baga turnips, 387 bushels, at 20 cents per bushel, - -	97 40
Barley, 100 bushels, at 80 cents, -	80 00
Millett, including the straw, which I think equal to hay, - -	71 00
Buckwheat, 24 bushels, at 50 cents,	12 00
Oats, 150 bushels, at 50 cents, -	75 00
Hay, 12 tons, at $17½ per ton, -	210 00
	$3,171 02

In the above I have made no account of what remains on hand, nor of what was consumed on the farm. My potato crop was a good one, amounting to over 2300 bushels, and all of the choicest kinds, for table use, and which are less prolific than the more common sort. My hay crop was not as good as the year previous; and I was not alone in that, for very few of the best cultivated farms in this county gave over half a crop.

In July last, I purchased of S. Hawes, Esq., a farm, consisting of 184 acres of land, formerly the property of Judge Spencer, lying 3½ miles west of this city, where, should my life and health be spared, my future efforts will be directed, principally in rearing superior animals for sale—such as cattle, sheep, and swine; and hope, by unremitted care and attention, to deserve a share of public patronage. My cattle are of the pure "Improved Durham Short Horned" breed; sheep of the "South and Hampshire Down," "New Leicester," and pure "Merino breed; swine of the "Improved Berkshire, "Improved China,"—some females of the "Mackey" and "Mocho," which I am crossing with my Berkshire and China. I have also made arrangement to procure the "Bedford," and it is my intention to procure the best breeds our country affords, so that I can test their peculiar and individual qualities, by comparison and demonstration; keeping each breed pure, as well as experimenting by crossing with the different varieties.

No animal on the farm has been more generally neglected than the hog, and it is my opinion, no animal will pay better, with proper care and attention to breed, for the expense incurred. But they require care and attention, which farmers and laborers are too apt to neglect.

Fearing I may trespass too much on your time, as well as that of your readers, I will conclude, by promising you, should it be agreeable, an account of my success in cultivating the Ruta Baga.

Very respectfully,

yours, &c. &c.

CALEB N. BEMENT.

Bement's Hotel, Albany, March, 1836.

[From the New York Cultivator.]

CORN, CARROT, AND RUTA BAGA CROPS.

Mr. BUEL—Dear sir—Being unwilling to hide my light under a bushel, however humble it may be, when thousands of others are shining so bright around me, illuminating my path and rendering my labors more easy, more productive, and more pleasant, I have taken the liberty of forwarding for your disposal, an account of my past season's agricultural labors, so far as they are connected with the cultivation of the corn, the carrot and the ruta baga crops.

Under the influence of a strong disposition to innovate upon old theories and practices, and to mark out a new and untrodden path, where there appears to be room for improvement; with no reverence for usages whose merits are founded upon mere antiquity, I have commenced the agri-

cultural life, prepared to think and to act for myself. With such a disposition, and knowing, as every man of reflection must know, that there is a great degree of ignorance on agricultural science in our country, you may well imagine that I see many things among our hard working and deserving farmers, that most emphatically require a thorough and radical change—that there is a vast amount of labor, of hard, back-aching labor, which from improper application, produces not its suitable reward—and that there are many acres of fine productive soil, which by improper management are not made to yield a return of simple interest upon their cost.

I will acquaint you with my experiment upon the cultivation of a field of corn, of three and one-third acres. The land was of the kind here denominated the oak timbered land; a strong, loam soil with a clay bottom. It had been three years down after wheat, without seeding, and had been previously worked pretty close. In May I carted on about thirty loads of rotted manure upon two acres of the poorest part of the land, and the rest was without manure. I then ploughed it very carefully, being particular to turn the sward *all* under. I then dragged it twice with the harrow across the furrows, and then with a hand-marker having seven trails, I marked out for the rows, three feet six inches one way, by one foot nine inches the other. The ground by this time had, owing to the drought, become very dry. It was now the 19th of May; I had intended to have planted by the 12th, by which I should have avoided the bad effects of the drought.

I soaked my corn, and rolled it in plaster; it was of the twelve rowed kind; I put from five to eight kernels in a hill, and covered with moist earth. The corn came up unevenly, some not till three or four weeks after planting. On the 2d June, I put on thirty-five bushels per acre of leached ashes. On the 11th, ploughed out the corn with the cultivator, and hoed, throwing a little fresh earth around each hill, first thinning it out to four of the best spears in each hill. It came forward now very fast. On the 23d, went through the second time with the cultivator, but owing to a press of other business, did not hoe it. July 2d, used the cultivator the third time, and hoed the second, throwing little fresh earth in each hill. This was all the labor bestowed in the tillage of the corn; it now presented a most healthy and thriving appearance, and almost completely shaded the ground. At this period my neighbors began to prophecy the result of my experiment, and with no very flattering terms.—Without a single exception, they told me I would have but little corn, and that that little would be poor, as it grew too thick, and was too much shaded. With this array of prophetic judgment, from old and young, against me, I almost began to doubt the wisdom of my experiment, and to repent having wandered from the footsteps of my fathers. Some advised me to cut out every other row, but as I had begun the experiment, I thought it proper to carry it through. The corn grew rapidly, grew strong, and maintained its healthy color. On the 3rd of October, after an unusually cold and unfavorable season, with frost every month, and one particularly on the fourth of August, which materially injured the corn crop, and one on the 16th September, which put a stop to its growth, I cut up my corn by the roots and stouted it off the field, and left it till the 10th of November, when I completed the husking, and stored into my grainery three hundred and twenty-two bushels of ears of good corn, besides sixty of soft or pig corn: being at the rate of about 50 bushels of corn per acre. Besides the corn, I had double the usual quantity of stalks, which in this season of scarcity, I have found very valuable.

I will now inform you of the carrot crop. Early in the spring I carted eight loads of long manure on to one eighth of an acre of tolerable rich bottom land, deep and loose, and ploughed it under; and on the 12th of May put the seed in the ground by hand, in drills 14 inches apart. The seed did not come up well, there being frequent vacancies of from one to ten feet in length. In the course of the season the carrots were hoed twice and wed three times by hand. On the 29th October I harvested the crop, which turned out two hundred and ten bushels of carrots, at the rate of 1680 bushels per acre. The whole cost of tillage and harvesting was $14, including interest on land at $50 per acre; the value of crop at two shillings per bushel, $52,50, from which deducting cost, leaves a balance of $38,50 nett gain from one-eighth of an acre. I have no doubt that had the seed come up uniformly over the field, I should have had 250 bushels, which would have been 2000 bushels per acre.

Adjoining the carrot field, and of the same kind of land, and prepared in the same way, I had one tenth of an acre devoted to the culture of the ruta baga. The ground was made perfectly level, and on the 26th June the seed was sown in drills from eighteen to twenty inches apart, and came up well, as the weather was very favorable. On the first hoeing they were thinned to twelve inches apart. They were hoed but twice; and on the 12th November I harvested one hundred and twenty-two bushels; being at the rate of 1,220 bushels per acre. Value of crop at 18 pence per bushel, $22,87; tillage and harvesting, $6,20, leaving a balance of $16,62 nett gain from one-tenth of an acre.

With regard to the carrots, they were not thinned, but left to grow as they came from the seed; but the looseness of the soil allowed them to spread, and they grew to a very great size: some measuring 17½ inches in circumference, by 30 inches in length, weighing 7½ lbs. The largest turnip measured 25 inches in circumference, and weighed 11 lbs; very few weighing less than 5 and 6.

I would respectfully solicit the attention of your correspondent, Thomas Midford, to the account of ruta baga culture, as exhibiting the result of the level system, which he considers the least enlightened and the least productive.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD MILLER.

[From the New York Cultivator.]

SINGULAR APPLICATION OF GRAFTING.

New Paltz, Nov. 3, 1834.

Sir:—I have a very valuable apple tree which had the bark eaten off a few inches above the ground by mice, in the winter, and I took the following method to save the tree. I took four small twigs from another tree, and engrafted them below the wound, in the manner of side grafting, and loosening the bark above, bent the twigs and split them under the bark until they came parallel with the body, then covered them well by banking the dirt above the wound and grafts. I left the earth around one season, then cleared it away, and found two had taken. These have commenced to form new bodies, and the tree, from all appearances, is as thrifty as ever, and the twigs have grown in two years to the bigness of your thumb.

I am, dear sir, your humble servant,

ABRAHAM STEEN.

[From the Farmer's Register.]

EFFECTS OF BLACKSMITHS' CINDERS AS MANURE.

In the course of almost every farmer's agricultural experience, things are brought before his mind by circumstances which if properly investigated, might be useful to the public. Such matters generally die with the discoverer, and some of them, perhaps, re-discovered an hundred times before they become fully the property of the public. Agricultural societies and journals often save from oblivion, valuable facts and opinions which might otherwise be lost. If each one who thinks he has observed any thing worthy of preservation, would lay it before some society, or the editor of some well conducted journal, we might occasionally obtain information capable of extensive application in matters thought by the original observer to be contracted in their nature. This formal introduction is not designed by the writer as a prelude to the annunciation of any important discovery of his own—it is rather intended to elicit from others information, which diffidence may have led them to withhold, and as an apology for troubling you, sir, with a matter whose importance the writer does not feel capable of deciding.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago—the exact period is forgotten—I spread upon a small piece of land, perhaps about two acres a large pile of cinders, which had long been accumulating, at the end of an old smith's shop. At the time this was done, the chief benefit was expected from some remains of sulphurous matter, which might be in the material, as much pit coal had been burned in the shop. I also hoped that simply blackening the soil would improve its products by enabling it to absorb more heat. The next crop was fine, and it has continued to produce wonderfully ever since. For the last ten years, though very slightly cultivated, it has yielded a good crop of corn, except one year, when it brought a fine crop of oats. I do not recollect that I ever put on it any manure, besides the cinders, and I hardly suppose that the tenants, who have occupied it for the last nine years, have burdened it with manure. Indeed, I do not know that they have manured it at all. This little lot is considerably exhausted by scourging treatment: but I do not know, in this vicinity, a piece of high land of the same size, to which, if moderately manured, I would sooner trust for a fine crop of any kind.

I have felt much at a loss to account for the cause of this increase of fertility from the use of blacksmith's cinders. Since learning a little

more, however, of the chemistry of agriculture, from your writings, and from other sources, I begin to suspect that I have learned the secret.—Blacksmiths, while heating their iron and steel, use sand largely, by throwing it on the fire and dipping the metal to be operated on in beds of it, to prevent oxydation. There is some potash also, probably, formed from the ashes of the coal exposed to extreme heat. Thus we have materials for the formation of the silicate of iron and potash, which seems to be the acting manure in the famous Jersey marl. Of course, if this notion be correct, every blacksmith, while forming tools wherewith to work the land, is unconsciously preparing a most excellent material for its improvement.

It is true, that no great surface of land could be manured by shop cinders, if those from every shop in the state were carefully used. But in agriculture, small matters are not to be despised. Enriching a few acres in every neighborhood, throughout the country, by means heretofore neglected, is certainly a matter worthy of attention. But besides the cinders from smith shops, a vast amount of a similar material may be found in the scoriæ from the various kinds of iron works in the country. These, probably, would be more valuable than ordinary shop cinders, inasmuch as a great deal of lime is used as a flux in iron works. I have an intelligent and public spirited friend, largely engaged in iron works, whose attention, I can almost pledge to testing the value of such scoriæ as manure, should you think this matter worthy of notice in the Register. It should perhaps be noticed, that as the materials alluded to above, belong to the class of stimulating manures, of course, need some aid from those which are nutritious.

W. S. MORTON.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

We take the following observations on sheep husbandry from Silliman's Journal, 1824. It is contained in a "Notice of an excursion among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, &c. with miscellaneous remarks by James Pierce."

"From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the northern part of New England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder incident to long winters, so objectionable to raising of cattle, is more than compensated to the merino sheep proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of the wool, which is much affected by climate. In tropical countries, sheep are *dressed* with hair—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions. In Spain, two and a half pounds of wool, is the average product of their merinoes, and of a quality inferior to ours in the middle States, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some flocks, four pounds.—In the southern and middle part of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five; and in a few choice flocks, six pounds the sheep. The best merino wool of Europe, is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management and selection of flocks as nature bountifully provides a dress for all animals according to their wants. Furs are found to be good, and the staple long, in proportion to the coldness of climate.

"Northern parts of the United States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool, an important advantage over England, and the south of Europe, in cheapness of soil—land being required for the support of sheep. The fee simple of good sheep farms in America, can be procured with the amount of the annual rent and taxes of the same quality of ground in England."

LAYING DOWN GRASS LAND.

In the third volume of the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, we find an article by S. De Witt, Esq. of Albany, from which we extract the following.

There, in Great Britain, we are taught that in order to have good pastures or meadows, no pains or expense must be spared to enrich the soil, where that is needed, to destroy as far as possible by a suitable course of husbandry every weed or plant that previously occupied the field; to have the ground perfectly pulverised by ploughing and harrowing, and then to sow on it a plentiful quantity of grass seed suited to the soil, and of those kinds which have been proved to be the best for those purposes. The fault I mean to find with our practice, contrasted with that of the English, is this—for pasture or meadow we sow in the spring of the year, on a field of winter grain a small quantity of grass seed, from which we expect our future pastures and meadows, and trust to their branching out in two or three years so as to make tolerable pasture or meadows. In the mean while other grasses and weeds spring up so as to occupy most of the ground; and this is most notoriously the case in our new country, where the seeds of thousands of varieties of plants lie in the ground ready to spring up and overcome the growth of artificial grasses. In order to prevent this, the English practice before described is the more necessary here. The aboriginal weeds must first be destroyed by preceding crops, especially by those which require the use of the hoe, and then such a quantity of clean well selected grass seeds must be sown as will cleverly fill the ground and in their growth smother every other vegetable. For this purpose too much seed cannot be put into the ground at once. The practice of putting a small quantity of grass seed on ground laid down for pastures or meadows is one of the greatest errors in the husbandry of our country. On this subject I wish that our farmers would consult a book published in London, called the Complete Grazier. It gives recipes for the kinds and quantities of seed per acre. proper to be sown on all the varieties of soils, such as clay, loam, sand, chalk peats, up-lands, mid-lands, low-lands.

As a sample I will copy a recipe for an acre for low-land; meadow fox-tail 2 pecks, meadow fescue 2 pecks, rough stalked pea 2 pecks, ray grass 1 peck, vernal grasss 1 quart, white clover 2 quarts, marl grass 2 quarts, rib grass 2 quarts.

In the recipes for the various soils, the quantity of seed is generally about a bushel per acre. Let this be compared with our practice.

Here it is proper to be observed, that in laying down grounds for pasture lands, the English select the seeds of such grasses as will come to maturity in succession; but I think they carry this scheme to excess, and that there is no necessity for a mixture of such a variety of seeds to be used for these purposes. In our country the most esteemed grasses are white and red clover, timothy or herd's grass, the red top, and foul meadow. With these some other indigenous grasses intermix, the merits of which deserve to be investigated. Our best grasses for meadows are unquestionably the timothy, the red top, and foul meadow. The merits of this last mentioned grass are not generally known, and I suspect it to be best, for alluvial soils, to be found in our country. It appears to me to be a variety of the red top, Agrostis vulgaris, and preferable to it, being more delicate in its structure, and having leaves more slender, longer and greater abundance. I have been told by an acquaintance from Orange county, that it is chiefly used on the reclaimed drowned lands there, and preferred to all other grasses, and that it yields most abundant crops. I know from my own observation for a number of years, that without any artificial preparation it has gradually supplanted the coarse aquatic grasses, on the lower parts of the lower lands at Ithaca. There can be no better hay than that which is made of it. On a rich moist soil, it will grow uncommonly dense, and I should think would yield as much from an acre as any other of the best cultivated grasses.

In order to make a good meadow on a rich soil I would recommend this practice. Destroy all the weeds and natural grasses by ploughing, harrowing, and suitable crops. Prepare the ground by sufficiently pulverising it, and then sow on it so much timothy seed as that the growth from it shall immediately cover the ground, at least as thick as a field of flax. This then will give you a clear abundant crop of timothy to the exclusion of every other grass. Or if the ground be inclined to moisture, use foul meadow seed in the same manner; or make use of a mixture of timothy and foul meadow; at all events be not sparing of seed, and immediate abundant crops will be the reward. Timothy and foul meadow or red top, I consider as the best of all grasses for our low-land meadows, and the more every other kind is kept out of them the better. Some of the English grasses may be advantageously used in laying down permanent pasture grounds; but white clover and timothy are the best in use among us. Red clover is to be preferred for soiling and enriching the ground, when fallowing is intended. By means of it, with the assistance of gypsum, the poorest soils can be made valuable.

I have said that too much seed cannot be put into the ground at once. Every body knows what a small quantity is generally used, and how long it is before lands laid down as pastures or meadows come to perfection, and how they are injured by grasses of spontaneous growth which ought not to be there; but for which the greater part of the surface of the ground is left by the stingy sower. In confirmation of the propriety of these remarks, I will make further quotations from the Complete Grazier.

"The following proportions were sown a few years since by the Earl of Darlington: white or Dutch clover 17 lbs., clean hay seed 14 bushels, rib grass 2½ lbs., trefoil 1½ lbs. By which means (the soil being previously ploughed very fine and made perfectly level,) the land was speedily covered with a thick and excellent herbage. The only exceptionable thing in this practice is the quantity of seed, which is certainly too large for a statute acre."

The last remark, I presume, means an unnecessary waste of seed, not that the quantity used was an injury to the production of the field.

"Mr. Dalton's mode of laying down land to grass, is to make the ground perfectly smooth and then sow upon every acre the following seeds, viz. hay 6 bushels, rib grass 12 lbs., white or Dutch clover 8 lbs., burnet 5 lbs. He manures it with a compost of earth, dung and ashes, thoroughly mixed together, and folds his sheep upon it, &c. The proportion of seed, however, is still too great, though in other respects his management be excellent.

"In the laying down of land for the purpose of forming a good meadow, greatly superior to the generality of pastures, the late Mr. Curtis recommends the following grasses, and two species of clover to be mixed in the following proportions: meadow fescue grass 1 pint, meadow foxtail grass 1 pint, rough tailed meadow grass ½ pint, smooth stalked meadow grass ½ pint, crested dog's tail ½ pint, sweet scented spring grass ½ pint, white or Dutch clover ½ pint, common or red clover ½ pint.

"These are to be mixed together, and about 3 bushels sown on an acre."

Such appears to be the practice where agriculture has been growing towards perfection, aided by all the efforts of man, and the acquisitions of science and experience assiduously and constantly applied for its melioration, for more than a thousand years. Now let the practice in our country be considered. With the reflection of this light on it, how most wretched does it appear!

How far the grasses of Europe are proper for our country, experience must decide. We know that one of our best grasses, timothy or herds' grass, cannot be cultivated to advantage in England, and sufficient experiments have not been made, or if made, not recorded, to ascertain which of the English grasses would be an acquisition in our practice of husbandry. Nor have the proper researches yet been made to our pasturages and meadows, by the introduction of the grasses on which our cattle subsist in their ranges in our forests. For this purpose I would advise, that a botanist should turn a horse or cow, not starved, but with an appetite rather sated, into the woods at a proper season of the year, and observe the grasses which the animal would select for his food. By this means some might be discovered which would make valuable additions to those used with us for our pastures or meadows.

The farmer or planter who wishes to succeed well in his business, must always be *busy* but never suffer himself to be *hurried*.

CULTIVATION OF THE SWEET POTATO.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: I comply with your request, and accordingly proceed to answer your queries upon the "cultivation of the Sweet Potato." In doing so, I only give you my own practice. Doubtless, it may contain some errors; but being, derived from experience of many years, I am inclined to reccommend it, as generally correct.

I shall answer the queries in the order in which they present themselves.

Query..—What do you consider the best soil for the sweet potato?

Answer.— Both. *roots* and *slips* do best on high sandy or yellow soil. *Slips*, however, will do well on moderately low land, well drained; so as not to be injured by too much water. When planted on land of the latter description, I have generally found, that slips do not keep as well; nor are they as sweet and mealy as when planted on high lands. New land, if the leaves upon it be well rotted, will answer well for either roots or slips; care, however, should be taken to burn the undecayed leaves, on new land intended for roots. Unless this be observed, the excessive heat of the undergoing fermentation in the summer, will burn up the potatoes.

Query.—How do you prepare your land for sweet potatoes, and at what *time*?

Answer.—The system of preparing land for sweet potatoes, by moveable cow-pens, I consider the very best. It saves time in carting out manure—more equally imparts the manure to the soil, and yields a greater return than any other mode of potato cultivation I have ever practised. You should commence running your cow-pen, just early enough, to allow you time to go over your land, by the time you are prepared for planting. This being done, the land will be found hard and compact. Mark it off into lines, five feet apart, so as to give twenty-one beds to the task. Run two furrows with the dagon-plough, down each line, and you will thus render the soil loose and mellow; and you may now, bed up, so as to finish by the 20th of March at which time the seed should be sown, not more than six inches apart. The most expeditious mode of sowing seed, is to drill the top of the beds with the hoe, and haul the dirt over the seed with the cover-boards.

If you have neglected to run the cow-pen over the land, manure well with either of the manures I shall mention, and list or cover over immediately as spread out, and proceed to bedding as directed above.

Query.—What is the best kind of manure for sweet potatoes?

Answer.—I have said in my last answer, that I consider running the cow-pen over the land, the very best kind of manure. When this has not been done, compost, cotton-seed, rotted marsh or sedge, and mud, are excellent, when properly applied.

The great principle in applying these manures is, to cover them well, and give them proper time to rot in the land before planting.

Cotton-seed, applied in the proportion of 1 to 2 bushels to the bed, and covered over in time to vegetate, before planting, is good for either *slips* or *roots*.

Salt mud, and even fresh mud, containing vegetable matter, is equally good when applied in proportion of *one* or *two* loads to the bed or task row. When mud is used, if soft, it should be spread out, so as to leave no *lumps*, and when dry, it should be well pulverized or chopped up fine. The salt mud is best upon high and dry soil; but it also does well upon other soils as the maturer of the roots.

Rotted marshes or sedge, is excellent when applied in proper quantities.

Oats, rye, or any other green crop ploughed or listed in, will act powerfully as manure upon potatoes. The stubble or oats, after the summer's gathering, has been tried with success.

Query.—How is the potato crop worked after planted?

Answer.—As soon as the potatoes are up, I proceed to take out all the *grass* and *weeds*, carefully picking the tops of the beds; so as not to disturb the roots of the young plants, by pulling them out. As soon as the plants begin to put forth vines, the grass and weeds, (if there be any,) should be again picked, and the dirt should now be brought up to the plants. If this work is well done, there will be little necessity of any after working. The use of the hoe at this period, frequently does more injury than service.

Query.—What are the various kinds of sweet potatoes; which the most productive; and which keeps best?

Answer.—The various kinds of potatoes I have planted are the Yams or Spanish, Leather coates, Brimstones, with red and white skins, Reds with white hearts.

The *Yams* or *Spanish* potatoes, do well in land highly manured. They produce largely, but do not come very early. They are the best potatoes to keep.

The *Leather coates*, very much resemble the Yams, and differ from them only in size and flavour—being larger and more mealy. In other respects the same observations apply to these potatoes as I have made upon *Yams*.

The *Brimstone* are an early potato, grow well in almost any soil; but do not keep as a provision crop.

The *Reds* with white hearts, I have always found the earliest potato. They produce largely on any kind of soil—keep well, and as an early crop are generally preferred by the negroes.

In conclusion, I would particularly recommend the leather coat potato, as the most *delicate* and best *flavoured* potato for table use.

AN EDISTO PLANTER.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

The Pride of India as a Manure, being Replies to Letters of the Editor on the subject.

Mr. Editor,—With pleasure I comply with your request to furnish you with the result of my experiments on the 'Pride of India as a manure.' I have tried it as such for three or four years back, and can, with confidence speak as to its usefulness. My mode of collecting it is somewhat slovenly. I suffer the leaves and berries of the tree to drop off in the fall, when I gather them and throw them as a litter in my cowpen. I find that the cattle eat the leaves with great appetite. This manure when well laid upon the land and listed in, drives away all kinds of worms and in-

sects. I have tried it on a piece of my cotton land for FOUR years, and while, at all times, my other plants were cut down and destroyed by insects, I never knew one plant growing upon the Pride of India manure to be touched. I consider the tree an invaluable one, and have accordingly planted it all around my dwelling and negro houses. I should, perhaps, have said, that in collecting this manure, I mix the leaves and berries together. The latter contain a great deal of rich oil, which may be discovered by mashing one of them upon the floor. If this hasty letter can in any way serve you, you can use it as you think best.

Respectfully, yours,

A SEA-ISLANDER.

Letter from a friend in Barnwell.

MR. EDITOR,—You ask me to say what has been the result of my experiment on the Pride of India as a manure. I am no writer, and must beg you to excuse me if I express myself very imperfectly in reference to this matter. I have never tried the Pride of India upon any thing, but corn, and some plants in my vegetable garden. I shall tell you how I have tried it with my corn and what was my success. I always trim my trees, as your correspondent of the January number advises, and then collect the leaves and berries from the limbs thus lopped off. These I put together into my manure pen to rot—which they will pretty effectually do before spring. Wherever this manure has been put, I have never had any trouble with grubs; my corn has never been cut down by them, and I believe that you can get no insect whatever to live wherever it can be smelt. As an evidence of this, when I wish to get rid of bugs in my bedsteads, I make a decoction of the roots or leaves of this tree, and by saturating the same with the mixture, I totally destroy or drive them away. I have frequently had the cabbages in my garden dreadfully eaten by worms—by throwing the leaves of this tree over them, I have invariably destroyed them. I have never seen the catterpillar on my place; but I hesitate not in saying, that wherever they are to be met with, the Pride of India leaves will destroy them. The late Mr. Reynolds of St. John's, Colleton, once told me, that one year his whole plantation, on Wadmalaw, was infested with these insects, with the exception of a small spot. This spot was near where several Pride of India trees grew, and he never found the traces of an insect near the cotton. If I lived on the island, and planted cotton, I would, ere this, manure as much as possible. I consider it in richness, superior to any cotton-seed ever used. There is some little doubt in using the seed for manure, inasmuch as it gives some inconvenience by its springing up with the cotton-seed; but this it does after the cotton has arrived at a pretty good height, and it can be easily cut down, as the sprouts from cotton-seed manure. The corn which I manured with it, produced me 28 bushels to the acre; before, the same land, had been yielding only 15 and 20 bushels, and this, too, with the ordinary cowpen manure. F.

Barnwell District, (S. C.)

[From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

In the extensive territory and varied climate of the United States, several breeds of horses are found.

The *Canadian* is found principally in Canada, and the northern states. He is supposed to be of French descent, and many of the celebrated American trotters are of this breed. We will speak of some of them when we describe the paces of the horse.

The *Conestoga* horse is found in Pennsylvania and the middle states—long in the leg and light in the carcass—sometimes rising seventeen hands, used principally for the carriage; but when not too high, and with sufficient substance, useful for hunting and the saddle.

The *English* horse, with a good deal of blood, prevails in Virginia and Kentucky; and is found, to a greater or less degree, in all the states. The Americans have, at different times, imported some of the best English blood. It has been most diligently and purely preserved in the southern states. The celebrated Shark, the best horse of his day, and equalled by few at any time, was the sire of the best Virginia horses; and Tally-ho, a son of Highflyer, peopled the Jerseys.

In the back-settlements, and in the south-western states, is a horse resembling the wild-horse of the Pampas, already described, and evidently of the same origin.

The Flemish and Dutch Horse—The Flemish and Dutch horses are large, and strongly and beautifully formed. We are indebted to them for some of the best blood of our draught-horses, and we still have frequent recourse to them for keeping up and improving the breed. They will be more particularly described when the cart-horse is spoken of.

PRUNING THE RASPBERRY.

Where the work was neglected in autumn it should be done immediately, or as early in the spring as circumstances will allow. The old stems which bore last year are first to be cleared away; then select on each root, for next year's bearing, three, four or five of the strongest of the last summer's shoots; the remainder, including stems, are to be cut off closely to the ground.

The shoots which are left should be shortened by cutting off their tops to about four feet in height, and should then be tied to an upright stake driven close beside the root. This support will prevent their being borne down by the weight of fruit and leaves next summer, or their being blown down by violent winds, and will also prevent their occupying too much ground by straggling beyond their limits.

At the same time they are pruned, if the state of the ground will admit it, the earth about their roots should be cleared entirely of grass and weeds, and well loosened with a hoe. If not, it must be done as early in the spring as practicable.

Every farmer who is not well supplied with this delicious fruit, and its best varieties, should take early measures to produce them. The ground it will occupy is almost nothing, the labor of cultivation is exceedingly trifling; it never fails of a crop, and this comes at a season when there is scarcely any other fruit to be obtained.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	8 00	9 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	83	85
White,	"	—	78
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18	19½
FEATHERS,	pound.	48	..
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 87	7 12
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 81	—
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	7 00
Do.	"	6 62	—
Susquehanna,	"	6 75	—
Rye,	"	....	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	47 5	4 87
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	—
Herds, or red top,	"	—	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	—
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	9 37
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	18	—
second,	"	16	—
refuse,	"	14	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	—	—
OATS,	"	—	46
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	5 00	5 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	—	96
Susquehannah,	"	92	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red,	"	1 35	1 40
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	38½	39
" in hhds.	"	35½	—
" wagon price,	"	34	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 50	—
		washed.	*unwashed*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	23 24

DUTTON SEED CORN.

A small quantity of this celebrated eastern corn may be had if immediate application be made for it to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

ap 26

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	17
Shoulders, do	"	12	—
Middlings, do	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	—	13½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	20	22
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
Chop Rye,	"	—	1 87
Eggs,	dozen.	—	12
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	7 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 75	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	—	—
Mackerel, No. 2, 9 25;—No. 3	"	—	6 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	15	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, ...par
Branch at Baltimore,....do
Other Branches,.....do

MARYLAND.

Banks in Baltimore,.....par
Hagerstown,.. .....½a
Frederick, ...do
Westminster, ...do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do
Do. payable at Easton,...do
Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,.....½a
Millington,.....do

DISTRICT.

Washington, } Banks, ½.
Georgetown, }
Alexandria, }

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia,.....½
Chambersburg,.....¾
Gettysburg .....do
Pittsburg,.....2a2½
York,.....¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1½a2
Delaware [under $5]....3a4
Do. [over 5].....½a¾
Michigan Banks,.....5a
Canadian do.....5a

VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virginia ½a¾
Bank of Virginia,.....do
Branch at Fredericksburg do
Petersburg,.....do
Norfolk,.....do
Winchester,.....do
Lynchburg,.....do
Danville,.....do
Bank of the Valley,.....do
Branch at Romney,..... ¾
Do. Charlestown, .do
Do. Leesburg,.....do
Wheeling Banks,..... 2½a
Ohio Banks, generally 3a4
New Jersey Banks gen. 1½a2
New York City,.....½a
New York State,.... 2½a3
Massachusetts,..... 2a2½
Connecticut,..... 2a2¼
New Hampshire,.... 2a2¼
Maine,..... 2a2½
Rhode Island,..... 2a2¼
North Carolina,..... 2¼a3
South Carolina,..... 2½a3
Georgia,..... 3a3½
New Orleans..... 5

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass Roots, just received. Price $2 per 100. This grass still retains it high character for soiling and great products. Also in store, a few pounds of GAMA GRASS SEED. Price $6 per pound or 50c. per ounce. And will be for sale in a few days, 1300 Double Dahlia FLOWER ROOTS, embracing all the finest and most rare sorts.—Price 50 a 75 cents, $1, 1 50 a $2 each. A liberal discount will be made when one dozen or more are taken.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
ap 26 Light, near Pratt st. wharf.

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Great yield of Ruta-baga—new variety of Wheat—bounties on Silk—editorial notice of the completion of the volume—business prospects—management of horses—cultivation of the strawberry—cultivation of Indian corn—account of the successful farming of Mr. Bement—large crops of corn, carrots and ruta baga—singular grafting—blacksmith's cinders as a manure—Silliman on sheep husbandry—mode of laying down grass lands—cultivation of the sweet potato—Pride of India as a manure and as a destroyer of bugs and vermin—account of the American horses—treatment of the raspberry—prices current—advertisements.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE.

THE EDITOR of the *Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore,* is authorised to sell the following valuable animals *imported* in November last into this country by their present owner, whose opportunities of obtaining the very best stock in the British Empire, is a guarantee of the superior excellence of the animals now offered for sale.

One improved short horn Durham BULL, calved March 24, 1834; he was got by Col. Craddock's Buckingham, dam by Scipio, g. d. by Old Stephen.

Scipio and *Stephen* were the property of Mr. Charge, one of the most eminent breeders in Durham.

Stephen was directly descended from *Comet*, which was sold for 1600 guineas. Old Buckingham won the Barnard Castle prize in Durham, and was got by Ephygum, dam by Young Rockingham, g. d. by *Wonder*. Ephygum was by Old Rockingham, and won a premium in Manchester.

His owner writes of him that "he is a majestic animal, and stands as the Durham breeders say in broad cloth; he is two years old, and is such an animal as would baffle any attempt to put a price upon him: his docility, admirable symmetry and perfection entitle him to rank as a pure short horn bull of the first class—he cannot be surpassed."

His price is $1,200.

A beautiful fashionable roan full blooded improved short horn Durham COW, just rising *three* years old, of great size and beauty of form; she was got by Architect, dam by Rob Roy, g. d. Thornton's George, g. g. d Burdon.

Architect was got by Highflyer, dam by Lady Brough.

Highflyer was sold to Capt. Davis, at Mr. Mason's sale, (of Chilton, England,) for 210 guineas.

The price of this Cow is $500.

An Ayrshire COW, imported from Ayrshire, Scotland, is remarkable alike for the richness and quantity of her milk. Her cream is so butteraceous as to require but from 16 to 18 strokes of the churn to convert it into butter. Her price is $300.

☞ All letters upon the subject of their purchase to the editor must be post paid. ap 19 1t

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale, the thorough bred improved short-horn Durham bull *Superior*—he is a beautiful roan, was bred by Stephen Williams, Esquire, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was calved July, 1831.

Superior was got by Frederick, dam Yellow Rose by Young Denton, (963)
g. d. Arabella (imported) by North Star (460)
g. g. d. Amora, by Comet (155)
g. g. g. d. do by Henry
g. g. g g. d by Danby, (949)
Frederick was got by Wye Comet
Dam Tulip by Young Denton (963)
g. d. Tube Rose 2d (imported)
g. g. d. Tube Rose
g. g. g. d. Tulip Comet (157)
g. g. g. g. d. Cherry by Ladeone.

Arabella and Young Denton were sent out by Samuel Williams, the American banker in London, to his brother in Massachusetts to improve the cattle of this country, and, says our informant, never did a man hit more luckily; for the stock from young Denton have not only proved of fine size and form, but deep milkers.

Superior has two crosses per Denton, and is a very square, compact built animal, straight on the back and legs, broad on the loin and hips, chest deep and broad, short and small in the leg, rather heavy in the head and neck. So far he has proved a sure and good stock getter. $50 have been refused for his calves by native cows. His price deliverable in Baltimore is $300.

Also, a Hampshire Down Buck, 7 years old—price $100—and

A South Down Buck, 1 year old this spring—price $50.

☞ All letters upon the subject of the purchase of either of these animals, must be post paid. ap 19

POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels *seed potato* oats—a choice article—for sale by JAMES MOORE,
Light, near Pratt st.
Mh 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository

RUFFLE OATS,

For seed, may be had at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light street, Baltimore, by application to
mh 22 JAMES MOORE.

A SPLENDID HERD OF STOCK FOR SALE.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener*, has been appointed Agent for the sale of one of the largest herds of improved Cattle, Durham, Alderney, &c. to be found in the country. They are the property of a deceased person's estate, and, therefore, applications should be made early. Among them are,

2 full blooded improved short horn Durham Cows, 7 years old each, with calves
3 do do do do do 9 years old
3 do do do do do 20 do
3 do do do do do 4 do in calf
3 do do do do do 3 do do
1 do do do do do 8 years old

—

15 full blooded improved short horn Durham Cows

3 full blooded improved short horn Durham Heifers, 1 year old each
2 do do do do Bulls, 3 years old each
1 do do do do do 8 do

—

3 full blooded improved short-horn Durham Bulls
1 half blooded do do do do do 9 years old
1 do do do do do 7 do

—

2 half blooded do

2 half blooded Durham Heifers, 1 year old
1 full blooded Holland Cow, 10 years old
1 do Alderney, 17 years old
3 half blooded Devonshire Cows, one 2 years old, the other two 15 years old each.

Any person or companies wishing to purchase any portion of the above stock, will please address the editor of this paper. Pedigrees will be furnished. All letters upon the subject must be post paid. ap 19

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label adn warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
March 29 eow

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, TREES, &c.

25.000 TREES, of the Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, can yet be supplied, and 50,000 Cuttings, ready prepared for planting, with ample directions for their management and culture.

The Trees raised from cuttings the last year, and managed according to these directions, attained the height of 5 to 6 1-2 feet, although the season was unpropitious.

Genuine SEED, in paper parcels, at $5 each, which can be sent per mail if desired.

Orders for Trees, Cuttings or Seed, must contain a remittance by draft or otherwise, or refer to a house in New York, that will become responsible for the payment in two or three months.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous Roots, and herbaceous Plants of every kind.

Of the splendid double Dahlias, the collection comprises all the most rare and exquisite varieties, recently brought to notice in Europe; the prices are very moderate, say from $3, 4 1-2, 6, and $10 per dozen, and they are packed and shipped in the most careful manner.

Of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, the assortment is the most extensive in America, and embraces a great number of choice new varieties, never before offered to the public, as will be seen by reference to the catalogues.

Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and a liberal discount and credit is allowed to venders.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Lin. Bot. Garden & Nurseries, near New York.
ap 19 2t

GAME CHICKENS.

FOR SALE, five dollars a pair, Game Fowls, warranted to be of genuine strain. Apply to the editor. ap 5